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Cincinnati Decr. 12 1867

A. T. Goodman

Dr sir,

Yours of the 6th inst. recd on the 7th and carefully noticed. You wish my views of your city dur ng the "war of 1812." My first visit to the little village of Cleveland was in August 1813. In a Troop of Cavalry under Capt. John Payne of Kentucky, who was ordred by Genl. Harrison to join Coln. Balls Squadron of Cavalry. The first snow storm I ever witnessed in Summer was in cleveland. I shal ever recollect the severe storm of Lightning, thunder and torrents of rain, with four of my of my fellow soldiers, who were detailed by our chieftain to meander the blind path, conducted by the flashes of lightning, toward "Presquile," the place where the British were expected to cross and attack Harrison at Cleveland. I returned with the four the following morning, thoroughly drenched and covered with mud from the dense forest on the Bank of Lake Erie. My recollection of Cleveland population in 1813, is very imperfect. I recollect several frame cottages and wooden cabbins, one Tavern and one Grocery, but, I cannot recollect of a Brick house, I will write you again, soon as I can lay hands on my Book I made my memorandum in throughout the Campain, which closed after the battle on Lake Erie 10th. Sept. 1813 and River Thames Canada West 1813. After the battle on L. E. I rejoined the Army on their march across the Lake and up the Bank of Detroit River to the Thames. Our Squadron lay on the Bluff bank of the Cuyahoga River nears its mouth, it was steep and rugged where we led our horses to water. My second visit to your beautiful city July 1850. My third Visit was 14th Sept. 1860 at the Inauguration of the Perry Monument. I cannot recollect of but one street of any houses. I will hear from two of my companions in Arms, tend years older than I am, who cancorrect me as to this village houses of Cleveland, kind of

building & of which I paid but little attention. The Gentlemen which I have written are Rowland T. Parker, and Colo. John Norris only Survivors of Harrison Army as far as I know and J. Norris of the Caledonia in the battle of Lake Erie 10th Sepr. 1813. Doctor Usher Parson of the Lawrence, flag ship, I rec'd a letter from a few days since. He was not at Cleveland in 1813. He also several years my senior.

I am Dr sir,

W. T. Taliaferro

191 Librarian's Note: J. R. Giddings gave a report to the Gloucester Register of a fight with the Indians on Marblehead Peninsula on Sept 29, 1812 (published May, 1812).

A deflating reader says Giddings was pitching quoits while the fight was on.

[Here follows a note by Whittlesey.] Mr Giddings was one of thepersons left to guard the boats, and on seeing the Indians coming down the Bay, the guard fled, with one or more of the boats, and when Captain Cotton returned he ascertained that the guard had left, for the other side of the Bay and that the boats not taken away were sunk. It was then that he and his men with him went into a house and defended it during the night. Mr. Giddings was "not in the first at all, He and others left in charge of the boats went to pitching quoits.

Jan 7. 1857 E. Whittlesey.

[Here follows the article in the Register.]

Editor of Register. Yesterday, Hon. J. R. Giddings, who has been tarrying with us for two or three days past, and who left for his home this morning, visited, privately, the old battle grpounds on the Peninsula, where in 1812, with youthful enthusiasm, and a little band of hardy associate volunteers, he encountered the hostile Indians who infested this region. I was profitable and pleasing to hear Mr. Giddings recount the incidents of the 29th of September, 1812, that have made such deep impression on his mind, and to see the returning spirit of youth brighten his countenance as he surveyed the field where he and his comrades then met the wily foe.

I beg of you sufficient space to repeat Mr. G.'s narrative of those important events, our interest in which is revived by the visit we have received from him, and by our nearness to the spot where they occurred.

On the evening of the 28th September 1812, a company of volunteers, numbering 72, among whom was Mr. Giddings, all bold backwoods riflemen, left Camp Avery, near the present site of the town of Milan, and directed their march via the mouth of the Huron River, to the northern extremity of Cedar Point, where boats, loaded with provisions, were awaiting their arrival. -- They left Cedar Point in the boats, for the Peninsula, at daylight, on the morning o the 29th. It was a calm, fresh, autumnal morning; scarcely a ripple was visible on surface of the beautiful bay, the romantic wildness o the locality added to the impression of beauty, and t e picturesqueness of the succrounding scenery gave novelty and interest to the expedition. The little band landed on the Point, and sent their boats back toward Bull's Island, to lie concealed among the bulrushes, until their return. They proceeded across the Peninsula Two Harbors, where they were attacked by a band of Indians, and fought their first ba tle. Three of their men fell in the enounc6er, Ramsdell, Bills, and _____. Bills was an ardent and daring young man, from New Hampshire, who had by his courage and enthusiasm greatly endeared himself to the c mpany. A rifle bullet pierced his side; his comrades laid him upon the grass as the blood flowed from his wound, and placd his knapsack under his head; he grasped the hand of one of them, whispered a most affectionate message to be conveyed to his parents, and expired. They then mournfully took the dead bodies of their friends and laid them down together between tw logs; hastily covered them with dead leaves and sticks, and sorrowfully left them. The deppest emotion were awokkened in the breast of the few who heard Mr. Giddings so eloquently speak of this event. Said he, "You must excuse my feeling; for when I remember those poor fellows, and recall the sad look of the New Hampshire stripling, as we laid him down to die, I feel that I have failed to do my duty in not erecting some memorial to makr the spot where they now life!"

After fathering up the wounded, the company proceeded in a south-westerly direction through the woods towards the opposite shore of the Peninsula.

Within sight [illegible] the Bay, just as they [illegible] emerging [illegible] come upon a spot of clear land, along [illegible] to the interior passes, another party [illegible] was discovered lying in ambush. T[illegible] were fired upon first [illegible] of the company, one of whom, named Hamilton had gone out by a circuitous route to r[illegible]. The Indians fled, cro ssed the wood below where their enemies stood, and disappeared in the woods. The gallant band of "Pale faces" then hastened toward a Block House standing about sixty rods east of the spot where the firing occurred. Two or three we e killed in the skirmish and a number wounded. The body of one man, by the name of Jack, was brought from the field by his brother and secreted under the gloor of the house. The identical spot where the Block House stood was recognized by Mr. Giddings. After the war, for a long time, four graves very near that oldruin were to be seen, but all teaces of them have been obliterated. The opioneers of that region, who yesterday visited the spot with Mr. G., pointed out the place where they were once visible, and he is inclined to bel eve they are the graves of his brave companions in arms, Simons, Mason, Guy and Putney, two or three of whom were killed in the last battle, and one of whom was waylaid and tomahawked. As we stood around tye ubmarked resting place of the dead, the beautiful words of Sir Walter Scott, in his "Old Mortality," seemed applicable. "No newly erected tomb disturbs the sober serenity of our reflections by reminding us of recent calamity; and no rank springing grass forces upon our imagination the recollection that it owes its dark luxuriance to the foul and festering remnants of mortality which ferment beneath." It was evidently highly gratifying to Mr. G. to be able to recognize distinctly the ground where he fought and thus began service for his country.

On the evening of the 29th, as the fatigued hand left the battle ground, they agreed that fifty years from that date, all who should survive, would meet ##### there once more, and "fight their battles o'er again/" Forty five years have rolled away, and Mr. Giddings resolved to visit the spot now, while in health; ad most welcome was he to the three or four pioneer settlers he met. Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Ramsdell, Mr. Hartshorn, and Mr. John Kelley andhis lady bestowed upon Mr. G. th ir kindest attentions. Each had his or her anecdote to relate, and enjoyed the meeting. It is t intention of Mr. Giddings to procure the erection of at least a plain stone to mark the resting place of those who gallantly fell by his side in defence of the frontiers.

Those who had the privilege and pleasure of entertaining the distinguished visitor, will never forget him One old man, as Mr. G. was about to leave, grasped his hand coridally and said to him "God bless you, Mr. Giddings; may youlive to a very old,# age, and be permitted to continue fighting for your country."

September 11, 1857

Head Quarters

Huron Octor. 25th. 1812

Brigadier General Reuson Beall

Sir

On receipt of this you will consider your self under an Arrest on a Charge of repeated disobedience of Orders. You will deliver Upon Your sword to Capn. James Loud, who is directed to receive & take charge of it, You will continue in Camp, and wait Your trial

Elijah Wadsworth

Majr. Genll. 4th. Division O. M.

Copy

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Head Quarters

Huron Oct. 26th. 1812

Col. John Andrews

Sir,

Last evening by express I recd a second order from the secretary at War dated 10th instant, to complete the organization of my detachment immediately You will therefore march your regiment to this place without delay for that purpose I expect the munitions of war from Pittsburgh will be here in a day or two to complete the detachment -- shall depend on your marching immediately.

I am sir with much esteem Yours &

PS. I have ordered Genl Bell in arrest therefore his further interference is removed. [Note. This letter from Wadsworth and the Bell is really Beall.]

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Head Quarters

Huron Nov. 16th 1812

General Orders

At the General Court Martial of which Brigadier General Perkins of the third Brigade is President was tried Brigadier General Reasin Beall on several charges of disobedience of order given by the Major General to which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty

The court after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced find the prisoner Brig Genl Reasin Beall not guilty of any of the charges exhibited against him.

Major General Wadsworth in consequence of the above sentence of the General Court Martial orders Brigadier General Beall to be released & his sword to be restored to him

The General Court Martial of which Genl. Perkins is President is hereby dissolved

by command of the Major General

Benj Tappan Major A. D. C.

General Orders

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Head Quarters

Camp Avery Novr. 5th. 1812

A general court-martial to consist of thirteen members, will convene at the Quarter Masters office on Wednesday next at 9 oclock in the morning, for the trial of Brigaider Genl. Reasin Beal Esquire of the Second Brigade fourth Division of Ohio Militia. --

Brigadier Genl. Simon Perkins, President

Col. Wm. Tuyne

Col. John Andrews

Col. John Hendman

Majr. John Shannon

Majr. Frasure

Majr. Geo Darrow

Capt. Thos. Latta

Capt. Stoke

Capt. Peck

Capt. Luck

Capt Reed

Capt. Murry

Capt. Alexander

Capt. Allen

Majr. W. W Cotgreave Judge Advocate

E. W.

Adjutant Jas. Maclay

is appointed provost Martial.

a 1833 02003 6468

Chillicothe June 19 1813

Sir

Reasin Beall having resigned the office of Brigadier General of the Second Brigade and fourth Division of (O) Militia -- You will please to cause the Vacancy to be supplied by Election as the Law directs --

respectfully yr. obt st

R J Meigs

Majr. Gen Wadsworth.

Camp Avery 7th Nov 1812

797 Brigadier Genl. Reason Beall

Sir

Your Trial is to be directed on Wednesday the 10th inst. at Camp Avery in the quarter masters office at 8 OClock in the morning at which time and place the following charges will be exhibi ed against you viz

Charge 1st -- For disobedience of an order issued by Majr. Genl. Elijah Wadsworth da ed at his quarters at Cleaveland Sept. 6th. 1812 (in this to wit) for not consulting with Genl Perkins at Huron and for not keeping up a regular correspondence with head quarters by that route and for not informing Genl. Perkins of the forces under your command no guilty

Charge 2nd. For disobedience of an order issued by Majr Genl Elijah Wadsworth dated at his quarters at Portage the 30th day of Sept last (in this to wit) for not marching the detachment under your command at Camp Defiance immediately to Camp Avery at Huron, there to reinforce the troops under the command of Brigadier General Perkins not guilty -- not recd such order

Charge 3rd. For disobedience of an order issued by Majr. Genl. Elihaj Wadsworth dated at his quarters at Portage 14th Oct last (in this to wit) for not marching the detachment under your command to the station at Huron called avery with all possible dispatched there joing the detachment under Brigaider Genl. Perkins. not guilty with reason to justify

Charge 4th For unsoldierlike conduct (in this to wit) For not repairing immediately to the assistance of the troops at Huron after being repeatedly informed of their perilous situation

[Here follows a list of rembers of the court martial, not trans.]

Providence R. I. Nov 30 '57

Alfred T. Goodwin Erq.

My dear sir,

Your esteemed favour of the 22d inst. was duly received. I will be happy to comply with your request in behalf of the Historical Society of Cleveland.

I was only a day or two in your city in the War of 1812. I arrived there in the flagship Lawrence on the 16th of October 1813 and we anchored within two miles of the shore. The city (as they called it) consisted of about a dozen buildings, nearly all of them log cabins, without chimnies, and no public buildings. There was one frame house of one and a half story, covered with rough boards. This served for a whiskey shop, and a victualing place, for travellers, and a few strawbeds for their lodging.

The Guyhaugo at the west end, had two or three tenements for boat builders, on its banks. The river seemed to be twenty years wide. The bar at its mouth prevented any boats, but of the smallest size from entering. The log cabins were near the west end of the square between it and the river and near the present main street. There were but a few acres of cleared lad, black stumps and trunks of trees were the principal objects that arrested the eye of the observer.

I was surgeon of the Lawrence, and two small vessels, the Lady Prevost captured the previous year, and the Porcupine.

We came here to take on board and carry over to Long point, the prisoners that were captured by Harrison at the Thames, and sent to Chilicothe for safe keeping. A gale of wind soon after our arrival drove the Porcupine down the lake and we supposed her lost , but she returned to Cleveland and followed us to the point.

The prisoners were in a deplorable condition , two out of every five sick

with fever and ague, and there was not room for more than half of them to lie on the deck, two or three died on the passage to that point. We arrived there in three days and turned over the prisoners to Major Ware an accomplished British officer.

My stay in Cleveland was only two or three days, which gave me a mere glance of the place and I had no wish to see more of it at that time.

But in 1860 when Perry's statue was inaugurated I was surprised and delighted to see Cleveland the most beautiful young city my eyes ever beheld.

Long may its enterprizing citizens continue to thrive and improve it.

I am dear sir Yours most respectfully

Usher Parsons

Alfred T. Goodwin esq-

My Dear Sir,

You inquire for further particulars respecting the early history of Cleveland some of which I will try to furnish.

The first settlers at Cleveland were mostly from Connecticut, a hardy industrious people, mostly farmers.

The U. States squadron sailed from Erie to meet the enemy, supposed to be at or near Malden, where a new ship, the Detroit, was building, about the middle of August. We passed Cleveland about sun set and saw one frame house and a barn and some log cabins and apparently a few acres of cleared land.

Our squadron consisted of the Flag ship Lawrence Commre Perry, Niagara of 22 guns same as the Lawrence, Captain Elliot commander. The Caledonia and three Gun boats all recently built at Erie, except the Caledonia, which was captured the peevious autumn by Capt. Elliot, at Fort Erie, Then there were found merchant vessels armed at Black Rock by Mr Henry Eckford of N.Y. They were bought from the Porters mostly. These were called the Trip, the Somers the Ohio and Ti rese. commanded by Lt Holup (Stevens* afterwards -- the Somers, S. master Almy, the Ohio Capt Dobbins of Erie, the Tigres by Midm. [illegible] Lenat. The Amelia was concemned and left at Erie as unfit for service.

Lake Superior with its extensive iron and cooper mines seems destined to build up Cleveland to a very large city, by the change of transportation there, of mineral wealth from water to land carriage, and of return supplies for all the shores of the Upper lakes -- and by thesupply of goods of all kinds from the seaboard. But I suppose that the supply of provisions, beef butter and bread stuffs will require a great outlay for storage --

If you see my friend Mr Albert G. Greene please to present my

sincere respects --

Yours very respectfy

Usher Parsons

Owensboro - Ky

18th June 1868

100 A. T. Goodman Esq

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the letter of Dr. Talliaferro and for that by Dr Parsons with whom I am in correspondence. Bot of these Veterans have forgotten that Maj. Jessup superintenced of [illegible] Cleveland in the spring & summer of 1813 the building of 69 open boats to carry 50 men each which were used in Sept in transporting the Army into Canada aided by 16 Vessels of Perrys fleet

Yours &c.

C. S. Todd

Librarian's Note: Rev. Thomas P. Dudley. Account of the fighting at the mouth of Swan Creek on the Maumee River, beginning January 17, 1813, between Winchester's Army and British and Indians.

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On the 17th day of January 1812 a detachment of 550 men under the command of Col. William Lewis, with Col. John Allen and Majr. Ben Graves and C. Majr. Madison, from the Left wing of the North Western Army, was ordered to French Town, on the River Raisin, where it was understood a large number of British and Indians had collected and were committing depredations upon the inhabitants of that villages.

on the 17th at night, the detachment encamped at the mouth of Swan Creek on the Maumee of the Laime. On the 17th They rock up the line of March, meeting a Number of the Inhabitants retreating to the American Camp opposite to where Fort Meigs was subsequently built. Our troops inquired whether the British had any Artillery? to which the rply was, "They have two pieces, about large enough to kill a [illeg.] They reached the River Raisin about 3 Oclock in the afternoon, and while Crossing on the Ice, the British began firing their swivels; when the American troops were ordered to drop their knapsacs on the Ice. Reaching the opposite shore, they raised the yell , some Crowing like Chicken Cocks, Some barking like dogs, and others calling "fire away with your mouse cannon again." The troops were disposed as follows -- The right Battallion, Commaded by Colo. Allen. The center by Majr. Madison. The left by Majr. Graves. The latter battallion, was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the position occupied by them)being the same occupied by the American troops in the battle of the 22d.) during wh which time the right and Center were ordered to remain where they were in the open field, untill Majr. Graves Command should force the enemy to the wood, -- While Graves was driving the enemy occasional balls from the woods opposite Colo. Allens Command, wounded some of his Men. Hence Col. Allen ordered a partial retreat, of some forty or fifty yards. So as

to place his men out of reach of the [illegible] guns -- [illegible] accomplished, Allen discovered from the firing that Majr. Graves had driven the enemy to the woods, when he was ordered to advance the right and Center, Up to this time the fighting was done by Majr. Graves battalion -- So soon as the right and Center reached the woods the fighting became general, and most osbtinate -- the enemy resisting every inch of ground as they were compelled to fall back. During the three hours the battle raged, the American Detachment lost eleven killed, and fifty four wounded. About dusk Majr. Graves was sent by Colo. Lewis to stop the pursuit of the enemy and direct the officers Commanding the right and center (who had been hotly engaged in the conflict, and had killed many of the enemy) to return to French Town bearing the Killed for interment, and the wounded for treatment.

Nothing of importance occurred Untill the morning of the 20th. When Genl. Winchester, with a command of 200 men under Col Wells, reached French Town. Wells' Commandwas ordered to encamp on the right of the detachment who fought the battle of the 18th and to fortify.

The spies were out continuall7, and brought word on the 21st. that the enemy were advancing in Considerable force to make battle-- On the 21st Morning, Wells asked leave to return to the Camp which he had recently left for his baggage. Genl. Winchester declined giving the leave -- informing Wells that we would certainly, and very soon be attacked. In the aftern on Wells again applied for leave to return for his baggage. Genl. Winchester again replied, the spies bring intelligence that the enemy have reached stony Creek, five miles from here if you are disposed to leave your Command in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, when a battle is certain, you can go. Wells left and went back. On the 22nd just as the reveille was arousing the troops (about day break the birst gun fired. Majr. Graves had been up some hours, and had gone to the various companies of his battalion and

roused them. Upon the firing of the first gun, he immediately left his quaeters and ordered his men to [illegible] stand to their Arms -- Very many bombs were discharged by the enemy, doing, however very little execution. Most of them bursting in the air and the firing became general along the line. The artillery of the enemy being direct mainly to the right of our line, where Wells's Command had no protection but a common rail fence, four or five rails high. Several of the American on that part of the line were killed, and their [illeg.] knocked down by the Cannon balls; when Genl. Winchester ordered the right, to fall back a few steps, and reform, under the bank of the river where they would have been protected from the enemies guns. Unfortunately however, that part of the line Commenced retreating, and reaching Hulls old trace along a lane, on either side of which the grass was so high as to conceal the Indians. At this time Colos. Lewis and Allen with a view of rallying the retreating party took 100 men from the pickets and endeavoured to arrest their flight. Very many were killed and wounded, and others made prisoners — Among the former Colo. Allen, Capts. Simpson, Price, Edmundson, Mead, Doct Irvine, Montgomery, Davis, McIlvain, and Patrick. And of the latter Genl. Winchester, Col. Lewis, Majr. Overton &c &c. The firing was still kept up by the enemy on those within the pickets, and returned with deadly effect. The Indians, after the retrest of the right wing, got around in the rear of the picketing. [illegible] Under the bank, and on the same side of the river, Where the battle was reging; and killed and wounded Several of our men. It is believed that the entire Number killed and wounded within the pickets did not exceed one dozen and the writer of this doubts very much, whether of the reinforcement under Wils had not come, those who fought the first battle, although their number had been depleted by 65 would not have held their ground, at least untill reinforcements could have come to their relief -- Indeed it was very evident the British were much feared & reinforcements, from their hurry in removing the prisoners

they had taken, from the South to the West of the [illegible] the direction of Malden -- from whence they sent a flag [illegible] by Capt Overton, aid to Genl. Winchester, demanding the surrender of the detachment. Informing that they had Genl. Winchester and Lewis, and in the event of a refusal to surrender, would not restrain their Indians. Majr. Graves being wounded, Majr. Madison was now left in Command, who, when the summons to surrender came ~~retrained~~ repaired to the room in which Majr. Graves and Several other wounded officers were, to Concult with them, as to the propriety of surrendering. It is proper here to state that our ammunition was nearly exhausted. It was finally determined to surrender, requiring of the enemy a solem pledge for the security of the Wounded. If this was not unhesitatingly given, determined to fight it out. But O, the scene which now took place, the mortification at the thought of surrendering the Spartan band, who had fought like heroes -- the tears shed -- the swelling of hearts, the ringing of heads -- Indeed the Scene beggars description. Life seemed valueless. Our noble Madison replied to the summons, in Substance, we will not surrender without a garantee for the safety of the Wounded and the return of Side arms to the Officers. We did not intend to be dishonoured. The British officer haughtily responded "Do you Sir, claim to right to dictate what terms I am to offer." Majr. Madison replied, No, but I intend to be understood as regards the only terms on which we will agree to surrender.

Capt. Wm. Elliott who had charge of the Indians, it was agreed should be left, with some men whom it was said would afford ample protection Untill Carryalls could be brought from Malden to transport the prisoners themce. But the sequel proved they were a faithless, cowardly set. The British were in quite a hurry, as were their Indian allies, to leave after the surrender. Pertty soon Capt Ollioett came into the room where Majr. Graves, Capt. Hickman Capt Hart and the Wirter of this (all wounded) were quartered.

He recognized Capt Hart, with whom he was [illegible] in Lexington Kentucky. Hart introduced him to the other officers, the latter a short conversation, in which he (Elliott) was [illegible] restless, and a good deal agitated. He, I apprehend, could [illegible] told why, as he could not have forgotten the humiliation he had encountered in deceiving Harts family pecuniarily. He proposed borrowing a horse, saddle and bridle for the purpose of going immediately to Malden, and hurrying on Slays to remove the wounded thence assuring Capt Hart, specially, of the hospitalities of his house, and begging us not to feel uneasy, that we were in no danger, that he would leave three Interpreters, who would be ample protection to us. He obtained Majr. Graves's horse saddle and bridle and left, which was the last we saw of Capt Elliott. We shall presently see how Elliotts pledges were fulfilled.

On the next morning, the morning of the massacre, between day break and sun rise, the Indians were seen approaching the houses sheltering the wounded. The house in which Maj. Graves, Capts Hart, Hickman and the Writer were, had been ~~[illegible]~~ occupied as a tavern. The Indians went into the Cellar, and rolled out many barrells, forced in the heads, and began drinking and yelling. Pretty soon they ~~[illegible]~~ came crowding into the room where we were, and in which there was a bureau, two beds, a chair or two and perhaps a small table. They forced the drawers of the bureau, which were filled with towells, table cloths, sheets, pillow slips &c. about this time Majr. Graves and Capt Hart left the room. The Indians took the bed loathing, ripped open the bed tick, threw out the feathers, and approrpated the ticks to themselves. They took the overcoat, close [illegible] coat, hat, and shoes from the writer, when he turned to leave th room, just as he turned, the Indians tomahawked Hickman in less than six feet of me.

I went out on to a porch next to the street, when I heard voices in a room at a short distance went into the room, where Capt Hart was engaged

in Conversation with the interpreters, he asked, "What do the Indians intend to do with us"? The reply was, "They intend to kill you." Hart rejoined, "Ask liberty of them for me to make a speech to them before they kill us." The interpreters replied. They cant understand you. Then said Hart, "You can interpret for me" Interpreter replied "If we undertake to interpret for you, they will as soon kill us as you." It was said, and I suppose truly, that Capt Hart subsequently contracted with an Indian Warrior to take him to Amherstburg, giving him $600. The brave placed him on a horse and started, after going a short distance, they met another company of Indians, when the o e having charge of Hart, spoke of his receiving the Six hundred dollars to take hart to Malden. The oth er Indians insisted on sharing the money, which was refused, when some altercation took place, resulting in the shooting f Hart off the hose by the Indian who received the money .

A few minutes after leaveing the room when I had met Hart and the interpreters and while standing in the snow 18 inches deep, the Indians brought Capt Hickman out on the porch, stripped of cloathing except a flannel shirt, and topsed him out on the snow, within a few feet of him; after which he breathed once or twice and expired.

While still standing in the yard, without coat, hat, or shoes, majr. Graves approached me, in charge of an Indian and asked if I had been taken, I answered no. He proposed that I should go along with the Indian who had taken him, I replied "No, if you are sa e I am satisfied," he passed on and I never saw him afterwards.

While standing in the snow, two or three Indians approached me at different times, and made signs that the ball I had received was still in my shoulder, shook their heads and passed on, leaving the impression that they desired a more horrid death for me. I felt that it would be a mercy to me if they would shoot me down at once and put me out of my misery.

About this time, I placed my [illeg] under my [illeg] wound I had received, induced them to by the cold, which [illeg] suffering; another young warrior [illeg] had bearly struck and passed on to which I needed [illeg]. [illeg] took off a blanket cappo (having on two) and tied the [illeg] shoulders, and gave me a large red applie. The work [illeg] prisoners being well nigh done, and the houses fired, he started with me towards Detroit. After going a short distance he discovered my feet were suffering, being without shoes, and he, having on two pair occasions, pulled off the outer pair and put them on my feet.

Having reached Stony Creek five miles from the battle ground, where the birithsh and Indians camped the night before the battle of 22nd Janiy their camp fires being still burning, many had stopped with their prisoners, to warm. In a short time I discovered some commotion among them -- an Indian tomahawked Ebenezar Blythe, of Lexington -- Immediately the Indian who had taken me resumed his march, and soon overtook his father whom I understood to be an old chief. They stopped by the road side and directed me to a seat on a log, when they proceeded to paint me -- We reached Brownstown about sun down in the evening, where having a small [illeg] of Corn, they placed it in the fire for a short time, and then made our supper from it.

A blanket was spread on bark in front of the fire, and I pointed to lie down My captor finding my neck and shoulder so stiff that I could not get my head back, immediately took some of his plunder and placed under my head, and covered me with a blanket. Many Indians with several prisoners came into the Council House afterwards, and they employed themselves dressing, in hoopf, the scalps of our troops. There was the severest thunder storm that night, I ever witnessed at that time of the year. The water ran under the plank, and the ground being lower in the center, around the fire, I awoke some time before day, and found myself lying in the water possibly two inches

deep -- got up and dried myself as well as I could. [illegible] resumed their march towards Detroit -- Stopping by the way and waiting for again. We reached Detroit about 3 Oclock in the afternoon and as we passed along the street a number of women approached and entreated me, [illegible] not to kill me, passing on we met two British officers on horse back, who stopped and chatted with the Indians, [illegible] exulting with them in the victory: to whom the women appealed in my behalf, but they paid no more regard to [illeh/] if I had been a dog.

I passed the night with the Indians at the house of a white woman in the City -- Who the next morning asked liberty to give me a cup of tea, with loaf bred and butter. In the afternoon, the Indians paraded with their prisoners, and the trophies scalps, and marched to the fort. After remaining for some time in the guard house where all the prisoners were surrendered but myself -- My Captors rose to leave with me -- When we reached the door the guard stopped me, which served to excite the Indians considerably. Majr. Muir, commanding the Fort, was immediately called for, and entered into a treaty for my release. It was said he gave as ransom for me an old, broken down pack hose and Keg of whiskey. My Indian Captor took affectionate leave of me with a promise to see me again. Let me here say, my Indian Captor exhibited more the principles of the man and the soldiers, than all the British I had been brought in Contect wit,h up to the time I met Majr. Muir. The next day the British officers Hall and Watson invited me to sup with them so long as I remained in the fort.

Three or four days afterward, and the day before our officers, Winchester, Lewis and Madison was to board for the Niagara River, one of those officers accompanied me across the Detroit River to Sandwich, where, passing to the hotel where they were, when I became opposite the drawing room door, I saw Majr. Madison sitting down to suppr, the temptation was so s rong I entered the door to the astonishment of the majr. and other officers who supposed I had been murdered with many other prisoners. I am constrained to

acknowledge the great mercy of God in my preservation [illegible]

On the following morning, arrangements were being made for the transportation of officers to Fort George, most for me, my heart felt [illegible] at the thought of being left to the care of those I had no confidence whatever in. Providentially a Canadian Lieutenant was [illegible] and so soon as all, both British and American officers left the room, nobly came to me and said, "I have a good span of Horses and a good Carryall, you are welcome to a seat with me." I joyfully accepted his offer, and I hereby acknowledge I met in his person, a whole souled man, and a worker, through whose kindness mainly I reached the Niagara River where I was once more permitted to look on the much loved flag of my country; and pulled and put across the Niagara River, on American Soil, where with all my sufferings I felt that I could once more breathe freely. I have again to acknowledge the goodness of God in providing for my reaching my home and friends after travelling more than 1000 miles, badly wounded a half ounce ball buried deep in my shoulder. But I lived to be fully avenged upon the enemies of my Country in the battle of the 8th January 1815 below New Orleans -- I have omitted many minor incidents that this communication, the writing of which has given great pain in my Wounded shoulder.

Thos. P. Dudley

Lexington, Ky May 26. 1870

April [illegible]

General Elijah Wadsworth

Sir.

The President of the United States has called on me to raise immediately 1200 men. Volunteers, under the act authorizing the President of the United States to accept an organized certain volunteer Corps," Copies of which act I transmit you. The object of raising the volunteers is to march to Detroit. You will readily perceive that should the Brittish get posession of that place, that the Indians on both sides of the Lakes might join them and the frontiers of Ohio, be harrassed by the murderous incursions of numerous savages.

In the event of a war, to prevent such disastrous consequences, and with a view to ulterior measures, I concieve the President's requisition to have been made.

You are therefore directed without delay to raise three Companies of men under the aforesaid Act, either by the Tenders of service of companies -- or under the 30th Section of the Law of Ohio. "For disciplining the Militia."

I trust that you will use every exertion to raise the companies -- it is important that no delay be made.

Please write and direct to me at Chillicothe

I am Sir, Respectfully your obdt. Svt.

R J Meigs

Govr of Ohio.

P.S. I expect there will be no doubt but that the volunteers may be raised -- if not a draft must take place. Please direct your letters to Chillicothe. R. J. Meigs

Brother Ensign [Church]

A long fortnight has elapsed since I wrote you [illegible] two months since I have received a line from you. When I last wrote I think I informed you the fever in this town had subsided; we flattered ourselves of the truth of this opinion but we are disappointed. Several persons at the north end of the town are now sick with it, none of your acquaintance I beleive. Mrs Lawrence wife of Roswell Laurence the Taylor at the meeting house died on Monday after an illness of four days only. Since the first appearance of this fever in this town which was on the 25th of February about thirty have died chiefly in the eastern & northern parts of the town, the average number of deaths in this town is 25 a year, since the commencement of the present year about 40 have died of all diseases & not five months are yet gone!! Mother has had the disorder and convalesces very slowly. She does not sit up at all. Sally Newell has had it in my house and is not perfectly recovered yet; those who have had it hard recover slowly & some it is feared will be left with the consumption. Lois Ensign & John Ensigns wife are supposed to be consumptive. Caty White is considered dangerous. My own health is much better than it has been. Mis Bement wife of William Bement died at Hudson about 2 Weeks since; and Capt. Nichols is supposed to be dangerously sick. Our Season is remarkably late the cold is yet severe not a blossam has yet appeared even upon a fruit tree, no grass & hay quite gone. The Sey of War is very unpopular here the draughts are now making and in a very few is the consequence; however do not beleive we shall have any fighting. it is too unpopular for our administration to trust their safely upon Asa D Keyes is not in this town nor is it known even to his own family where he is. He is a poor devil.

My Hosea Byhis Will gave his property to Elias except 400 dollars a piece to his daughters. His inentory of a law appraisal is about 3000

Dollars. Mr. Carter made no [illegible]

Our family is comfortably well. Write me soon [illegible]

Your brother

Samuel

N.B. Since writing the above I hear old Mr. Zebulon [illegible]

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Canfield May 29th 1812

Division Orders --

Brigadier General Joel Payne Commandant of the 4th Brigade 4th Division Ohio Militia Sr Having received orders from the Commander in Chief to detach from the Division under my Command Nine hundred and thirty seven men being fourteen Companies and a fractions of 41/67 you are therefore ordered to raise from the Militia under your command one hundred and sixty two men including two Captains two Lieuts. two Ensigns 3 Sergeants, [illegible] 7 Corporals 2 Fifers & 2 Drummers -- being two Companies, of sicty seven men in each including officers -- and a fraction of Thirty four which you will attach to the Companies untill further orders. You will take the most speedy measures to have your quota in readiness armed, and Equipted to march when required From yours Respectfully

[Wadsworth]

Brigadier Genl Joel Payne

Division Orders —

To Brigadier General Joel Paine

In compliance of Orders received last evening from Commander in Chief you are required to draft from the Brigade under your command within the shortest period, One hundred and sixty men including 2 Capts 4 Lieut 4 Engisns 8 Sergts 8 Corporals 2 D 2 F. to be organized, in two Companies of Eighty men in each company. Armed and equipted as the Law directs which Companies you will have in readiness to march at a moments warning.

When the companies shall be organized, you will have them reviewed by their respective officers, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service untill by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field. You will make out correct muster Rolls and inspection returns an forward them as soon as possible to me, and copi s thereof you will transmit to the Adjutant General.

[torn]

depend on the slow movements of the mail, or the uncertainty of private conveyance.

206 Captn John Campbell

Sir

You will without delay order the Company under your command to be embodied at Ravenna on the fifteenth day of Inst June if [illegible] completely armed and equipted, with a blanket to each Man and [illegible] of powder -- and two pounds of Lead run into Balls [illegible] -- if army [illegible] -- or forty eight Cartridges and forty eight Balls if armed with [illegible] -- You ill aos impress one waggon & team to go to Cleaveland and procure a sufficient quantity of Meat and flour for Your [illegible] week. After you Men are in readiness you will wait further orders.

Canfield June 10th 1812

Elijah Wadsworth Majr. Genl.

5th Dibision

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